

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
OF GERMANY

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MEDICAL AFFAIRS



MONTHLY REPORT OF MILITARY GOVERNOR

U. S. ZONE 20 FEBRUARY 1946

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SYNOPSIS

Satisfactory resumption of the direction and operation of health activities by German authorities has been impeded by the lack of communications for civilian health officials and by lack or absence of passenger and cargo vehicles and motor fuel.

There has been a general downward trend in rates of cases of communicable diseases reported except for scabies. Incidence of this disease has increased sharply, and more active efforts toward its control have been initiated. Penicillin treatment of gonorrhea has continued effectively. German authorities have energetically continued their immunization programs.

No marked changes have occurred in nutrition, which continues to be maintained at a minimum level compatible with health.

Sufficient hospital facilities appear to be in prospect for the first time. The major difficulty at present is encountered in obtaining specialized types of facilities, such as those required for the treatment of tuberculosis.

ORGANIZATION

Denazification

Denazification of the medical and related services continued to progress; 34,002 German civilian medical personnel have now been vetted, with 23.2 percent found unacceptable (Table I). Of 4,765 vetted during January 1943 or 20 percent were found to be unacceptable. Sufficient civilian personnel for the current medical needs of the German civil population continue to be available, and German support of medical care for displaced persons under direction of Military Government remains satisfactory (Table II). Sixteen German supervisors and 255 Kreise Health Officers were on duty; for the first time, no Kreise was without a health officer. There is one doctor for every 1,054 German civilians as compared with one for 1,587 during October 1945.

In January the distribution of German Prisoner of War medical personnel not yet discharged was as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Med. Corps</u>	<u>Dent. Corps</u>	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Orderlies</u>
TOTAL	1,408	144	5,405	5,177
Third Army	697	72	2,567	2,279
Seventh Army	711	72	2,838	2,898

Deficiencies

The major operational deficiencies resulted, as in December, from general shortages of medical supplies and of passenger and cargo transportation for civilian medical services. Similarly, essential reporting, delivery of specimens to labora-

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tories and transmission of laboratory reports therefrom, and bringing doctors and patients together have continued to be difficult and even impossible at times. In January sufficient motor fuel for essential health services was lacking, and hence the shortage of essential vehicles, which remains at approximately 400, was less immediately important.

Reestablishment of German Operations

The Chief German Health Officer of each Land has continued the organization and supervision of health functions in resuming complete direction of health activities. Major problems during the month continued to be the difficulty in obtaining acceptable replacements; shortages of transport and motor fuel; insufficient medical supplies and specialized hospital facilities; hazards of inadequate housing, fuel and food; and lack of public health training and experience on the part of available personnel.

As the withdrawal of Military Government medical personnel to the Land level continued, German authorities subordinate to the Laender steadily increased their activities during January. They continued to establish generally satisfactory border control and Regierungsbezirk reception centers for the inspecting, disinfecting and isolating of sick refugees. One German nutrition survey team has been operating in Berlin, and two are being formed in Bavaria. German authorities obtained acceptable body weight records on 86,000 civilians. A nutrition-biochemical laboratory manned by Germans has been opened at Hoechst to confirm field observations by laboratory methods.

Communicable Diseases

Reporting of communicable diseases (Table III), which had slowed somewhat when German authorities below Regierungsbezirke assumed responsibility for it in December, improved to the point where it is only one week behind the best performance of Military Government. For the first time there is a slight downward trend in rates for venereal diseases. Scabies, however, continued to increase sharply. There was a decrease of diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and infectious dysentery during January as compared with December. (Charts I to VI). The intermittent rise of the reported incidence of gonorrhea is believed to be due to more complete case finding, which has resulted from the desire of civilians to take advantage of penicillin treatment. Scabies will continue at an unsatisfactorily high rate until sufficient soap, hot water and additional medicaments are made available. German authorities can do little about increasing the soap and hot water, but they are being stimulated to obtain active treatment with available drugs.

Death rates from communicable disease (Table IV) show no marked changes. Infant mortality rates continued to be high, but were reduced generally from those reported prior to November 1945. It has been impossible to date to obtain adequate data for comparison with recent years because of the lack of many records which German authorities report were destroyed as a result of bombings. For that reason several months will elapse before the true trend can be reported. Increased rations, including sugars and cereals, have been obtained for infants.

German immunization programs were directed at diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox and scarlet fever, resulting in a total of 2,818,449 immunizations to 1 February 1946. The following have been completed:

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Disease for Which Immunized	Cumulative Totals to 1 February 1946	Immunizations prior to 1 January 1946	Immunizations during January 1946
Smallpox	357,629	278,951	78,678
Diphtheria	1,077,769	802,386	275,383
Typhoid fever	1,127,001	1,000,186	126,815
Scarlet fever	221,168	149,829	71,339
Typhus	34,482	20,039	14,443

A total of 39,455 civilian venereal disease cases have been reported in the U.S. Zone since 1 June 1945, including 31,331 cases of gonorrhea and 8,124 of syphilis; these include 6,781 cases reported for the month as compared with 5,905 for December and 7,496 for November 1945. German authorities have increased the treatment of gonorrhea with penicillin (Table V). At 86 treatment centers operated entirely by Germans, 14,740 German civilians have been treated with penicillin since early December 1945. During January 8,632 were treated as compared with 6,108 during December, or an increase of 30.4 percent. Insufficient means are available to German authorities for adequate treatment of syphilis, and the importance of eliminating the reservoir of venereal infection existing in German civilians continues to be emphasized by high rates among U.S. troops.

Only 133 cases of typhus fever have been reported from 46 communities since 1 September 1945, 62 of them in the U.S. Sector of Berlin. No more than seven cases have been reported in any one month from one Regierungsbezirk. Only two of the 133 cases are known to have originated in the Zone, the majority being limited to transients. No secondary infections occurred, indicating that trained civilian control teams throughout the Zone have been successful in all Kreise and at border stations.

Other potential communicable diseases among refugees arriving in the U.S. Zone from the East are also being controlled at zone border stations, where German civilians are conducting thorough physical inspections. The refugees are quarantined when necessary and are given routine disinfestation with DDT powder prior to issuance of food or clothing ration cards. Those individuals who have gained unauthorized entrance can receive no ration cards until they submit to similar attention.

Nutrition

The caloric value of the official rations as actually received in the U.S. Zone (Table VI) increased in January to the highest levels since occupation. Nutrition surveys (Table VII) indicated that the normal consumers examined were averaging 1,920 calories per person daily, owing to the use of non-rationed foods.

Records of street weighings (Table VIII) carried out by the Germans themselves (86,000 persons reported) showed a rise in the weights of women and a decline in the weights of men. When the standards are corrected for clothing and the data is compared with the precise data of nutrition survey teams (Table X), there is found to be very little difference between the two sources of information. The percentage deviations from normal standard average weights range from approximately + 2.0 percent to approximately -20 percent. Serious deficits occurred only in the aged.

Physical signs possibly indicative of vitamin C and vitamin A deficiency continue to be high, though without evidence of either clinical scurvy or xerophthalmia. These will be investigated by precise laboratory methods in the new nutrition laboratory just established in Hoechst. Other deficiency diseases continued to de-

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cline or remain at insignificant levels. There is no need for a change in the ration scale for normal consumers at the present time. Frequent analysis of all aspects of nutrition for each ration category continues, with the purpose of determining whether recommendation for changes ought to be made for any specific group.

Because Military Government is responsible for the source of food and the ration scale for civilian internees, 29 civilian internee camps were visited during the month. Normal consumers' rations in these centers ranged from 1,500 to 2,000 calories, worker rations from 2,000 to 2,800 calories, and hospital rations approximated 3,500 calories. Four camps had sufficiently inadequate distribution of food to justify surveys by nutrition teams. Three of these have been completed, and corrective action has been initiated. The fourth is now under way. The Armies are placing civilian internees on a basic ration of 1,700 calories, as compared with 1,550 calories for free civilians, who can obtain supplemental non-rationed items, and are to report weekly food issue and body weights for all internees to assure that physical deterioration is prevented. The average weight of 71,278 internees was reported as of 30 January to be 144 pounds for males and 134 pounds for females.

Sanitation

Little change has occurred with regard to water, sewage disposal, existing shortages of housing, and lack of fuel for heating water for public baths or other sanitation purposes. Sanitation measures in the larger cities continue to be generally retarded by lack of transportation and motor fuel.

Laboratories and Research

Sufficient laboratories continue to exist for essential health operations. Lack of transportation, building defects and shortages of fuel continue to impede normal functioning of laboratories. One laboratory specialist from each Land is now familiar with recent advances and techniques in virology, particularly as regards influenza, and will proceed with the training of additional German civilian laboratory personnel.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Nursing Affairs

There are sufficient trained nurses for hospital staffs at present, although nurses aides are used to supplement the nursing staff in practically all hospitals.

Hospitalization

Hospital bed capacity increased 9.3 percent over December to a total of 164,901 beds (Table XI), while beds for prisoner-of-war patients who will soon become a responsibility of civilian authorities, were reduced from 77,556 to 72,579. For the first time sufficient hospital bed capacity appears to be in prospect, with 10.8 beds per thousand civilian population available as compared with 9.9 in December 1945 and 7.1 in the early

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days of occupation. Civilian bed occupancy was reduced from 92.3 percent on 1 December to 85.7 percent on 1 February and prisoner-of-war bed occupancy increased from 65.6 percent to 69.2 percent. A theater directive was issued during January for the discharge of prisoner-of-war patients and the transfer of responsibility for their treatment to civilian authorities, with proportional transfer of medical personnel and hospital facilities and equipment to civilian control. Implementation will make the civilian hospital situation more satisfactory (Chart VII). A reserve of equipment which could be employed to add an 80,000 bed capacity to existing hospitals was obtained and placed under Military Government control by delaying until late spring of 1946 the disposition of that quantity of surplus military stocks. These reserve stocks will be released for disposal as surplus on or before 1 May, provided no epidemic appears.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

Medical Care in Centers

Medical care and sanitation in displaced persons centers continued to be satisfactory, with disease rates low and individuals healthy. UNRRA medical personnel were reported to be providing adequate medical care and sanitation in displaced persons centers (Table XII). German medical personnel were employed in some instances.

Hospitalization

German authorities continued to furnish satisfactory supplementary hospital care for displaced persons. Close correlation of bed requirements for displaced persons and for the German civil population has been necessary to insure cooperation and efficiency on the part of German hospitals and staffs. The importance of close supervision of bed capacities will increase until all prisoner-of-war hospitals and their staffs and patients have been transferred to civilian control and their smooth function has been finally assured.

Environmental Sanitation

Sanitation facilities continued to be satisfactory. The greatest difficulty where deficiencies exist continues to be the obtaining of individual and community support for efforts to secure desired sanitation.

Food and Nutrition

Surplus food continues to assure excellent nutrition standards among displaced persons. Food issued in 20 displaced persons camps selected at random was reported to range in calorie value from 2,040 to 3,697 calories per person per day, the average being 2,606 calories. All displaced persons continued to be much better fed than the German civilian population, averaging not less than 2,400 calories per day per normal consumer.

Weights of displaced persons recorded in five camps (Table IX) confirm the availability of more food than required.

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Refugees

All responsibility for health measures applicable to refugees continued to rest with German civil authorities. In every Regierungsbezirk and at border stations the Germans continue to date to justify the confidence placed in their performance as directed.

MEDICAL SUPPLY

Civilian professional services are more handicapped by depleted or diminishing stocks of medical supplies than at any time since occupation. The need for the stimulation of German production to replenish stocks, as well as to preserve life in certain instances, has been increasingly apparent. German health authorities have been required to report in detail requirements for essential medical care of the population. They already have also reported their lack of ability to obtain from German sources the items approved by Military Government as essential from the professional medical point of view. Increased Military Government stimulation of production, where this is possible, and the assurance of priorities which will permit the reestablishment or new development of productive means are required to prevent the need for importation of medical supplies essential for prevention of disease and unrest.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

German Veterinary Personnel

In Bavaria approved and qualified veterinary officials have been appointed except for Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken and 11 Kreise, while in Greater Hesse the Land veterinary official has been appointed, and all Regierungsbezirke have approved and qualified veterinary officials. When two Kreise have temporary officials properly replaced, the veterinary organization in Greater Hesse will be satisfactorily reestablished.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden no Land veterinary official has as yet been appointed, though approved and qualified veterinary officials have been appointed for all Regierungsbezirke and Kreise in Baden. The veterinary official for Wuerttemberg is on a temporary status and only three of the 22 official positions present in Wuerttemberg are now filled by approved and qualified veterinary officials. All remaining positions are filled with temporary appointments.

The Tierarzt Kanmer are being established throughout the Zone on a temporary basis. They are responsible for licensing and examining veterinary practitioners, and in some areas the group handles veterinary supplies.

Animal Disease Control

There were no serious problems in the Zone during January. Animal disease incidence is recorded in Table XIII.

The Allied Veterinary Sub-Committee approved and accepted the U. S. proposal to reestablish and control veterinary medicine in Germany, including law enforcement, to control livestock movement between the occupation zones, to exchange current information on communicable diseases in animals, to extend mutual assistance in control of dangerous

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epizootic diseases, and to provide for the solution of any other problems of mutual concern. This proposal will become effective in all zones.

Meat and Dairy Products

There are 171 veterinarians and 4,134 lay inspectors engaged in meat inspection in the U. S. Zone. The latter are being selected and given training in the handling and disposing of inspected meats to supplement available veterinary personnel. After the candidates attend this training course for a period of six weeks, they appear before an examining board made up of German veterinary officials and the veterinary officer in charge of the meat inspection course. Those who successfully pass the examinations are then given an apprenticeship before they are finally appointed as official lay meat inspectors.

During the month 92,623 carcasses were examined, 11,903 metric tons of examined meat being passed and 386 metric tons being rejected because of disease. These figures are exclusive of Wuerttemberg-Baden, from which no reports were received.

Milk surveys made by German veterinarians show that the larger, well equipped dairies are satisfactorily pasteurizing the milk they receive. Owing to lack of equipment and fuel shortages, the small dairies heat the milk either to insufficient temperatures or not at all. Ninety percent of the milk supplied to cities of 15,000 inhabitants or over is pasteurized, and in a few plants new equipment is being installed. Reports indicate that the pasteurizers in most dairies are being repaired in order that acceptable pasteurization of milk can be obtained.

There were 383 dairies employing 4,786 personnel reported in the Zone. They received 49,298 hectoliters of milk daily, and produced 1,099 metric tons of butter and 653 metric tons of cheese. No reports were received from Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Veterinary Laboratories and Research

The Veterinary laboratories located at Nuremberg, Schleissheim, Stuttgart and Frankfurt report the following activities during the month:

Laboratory Examinations:

Bacteriological	11
Excrements	10
Food	1,437
Pathological	46
Serological	3,233
Diagnostic	769

Production and distribution of biological products:

Swine erysipelas serum	227 liters
Swine erysipelas culture	0.5 liters
Abortus Bang (killed) vaccine	520 doses
Coli vaccine-bovine	181 doses
Navel-ill vaccine	18 doses
Diplococi vaccine-calf	36 doses
Mixed vaccine-Porcine	12 doses
Abortus ovis vaccine	50 doses
Fowl pest vaccine	11,500 doses
Tuberculin	27 cc

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TABLE I
RESULTS OF VETTING GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY
(1 February 1946)

Category of Personnel	Totals		Bavaria			Greater Hesse			Wuerttemberg-Baden		
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable but retained for operational necessity	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable but retained for operational necessity	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable but retained for operational necessity
TOTAL	26,111	7,891	14,797	4,350	1,989	4,304	1,543	173	6,320	1,621	77
Physicians	6,091	3,211	3,315	2,004	1,041	1,853	818	136	812	217	49
Nurses	13,717	1,558	7,629	401	140	1,392	189	8	4,333	937	5
Dentists	1,817	1,488	1,169	1,014	482	356	321	13	238	66	4
Midwives	2,268	510	1,129	212	85	377	46		750	251	3
Pharmacists	900	482	597	337	87	199	72	16	101	19	5
Sanitary Inspectors	33	10	33	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinarians	548	510	333	273	126	127	97		86	131	11
Others	737	122	592	99	23	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: 2,239 or 28.5 percent of total unacceptable individuals have been retained for operational necessity; this amounts to only 8.5 percent of all medical personnel vetted.

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TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY
(1 February 1946)

Areas and Categories of Nazis Removed to Date	Physicians	Nurses	Dentists	Midwives	Pharmacists	Sanitary Inspectors	Veterinarians	Others
TOTAL	14,441	26,050	6,249	4,417	2,811	163	1,255	2,644
LAND BAVARIA	8,248	13,536	3,171	1,998	1,709	53	719	1,444
Mainfranken	960	1,860	400	482	205	8	88	156
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,490	2,776	626	570	384	0	182	944
Nieder Bayern und Oberfalz	1,135	1,978	340	212	101	18	84	224
Schwaben	690	2,721	309	303	183	21	121	120
Oberbayern	3,973	4,201	1,496	431	836	6	244	0
LAND GREATER HESSE	2,666	4,297	1,598	1,042	410	42	342	840
RB Kassel	711	1,368	318	369	135	-	122	-
RB Wiesbaden	1,126	1,690	a/ 730	320	167	30	100	840
RB Hessen	829	1,239	550	353	108	12	120	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-								
BADEN	2,164	6,036	985	1,256	414	0	158	0
Baden Section	1,007	2,437	431	554	187	0	71	0
Wuerttemberg Section	1,157	3,599	554	702	227	0	87	0
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	337	662	118	24	77	0	7	0
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. Sector)	1,026	1,519	557	97	201	68	29	360

a/ 19 Dentists from Wiesbaden are still prisoners of war.

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TABLE III
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES
FOR U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY
(Estimated Populations 15,233,752)

1946 Week Ending	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lungs & Larynx	Tbc. Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Pollomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
Seven Month Average, June-Dec 1945 Inclusive	.88						36.43	9.11	16.72	1.77	2.26	.24	.29	33.71	8.69	9.88	1.66	6.71	.23	.01	.87	33.20	.01	.05	.05	1.06	.61	.05
5 Jan	.10						32.76	6.90	13.76	1.02	2.57	.36	.20	44.91	10.63	5.31	.63	.56	.03	.07	.96	68.05	-	-	.10	1.62	.10	-
12 Jan	.40	.03					34.75	7.00	14.85	1.62	2.84	.33	.23	44.02	10.16	6.11	.46	1.99	.03	-	.66	68.05	-	.03	-	3.20	.46	.03
19 Jan	.40						32.21	6.50	13.66	1.22	4.59	.23	.17	58.61	15.41	6.57	.50	1.09	-	.03	.50	85.70	-	.10	.07	4.92	.07	-

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TABLE IV
DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN U. S. ZONE
(For Period 29 September 1945 to 28 December 1945)
Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 population per Annum for Population of 15,223,752

Area, Period Covered and Disease	Typhus Fever	Louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung and Larynx	Tbc. Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polymyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Chumps
TOTAL 29 Sept-26 Oct 1945	.01							2.50	.19	4.37	.22		.03	.02	.01		1.16	.10	.54										
TOTAL 27 Oct -30 Nov 1945	.01							2.63	.08	4.87	.29	.01	.06	.04			1.01	.05	.31						.01				
TOTAL 1 Dec -28 Dec 1945	.04							2.23	.07	4.69	.27	.02	.10	.05			.81	.02	.19				.01		.01				
LAND BAVARIA	.04							1.91	.11	3.13	.18	.02	.09	.05			.68		.07						.02				
Mainfranken								2.28	.14	3.42	.14						.14												
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	.07							1.92	.07	2.74	.14			.07			.68		.14						.07				
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz																													
Schwaben								2.51	.16	4.45	.40		.16	.08			1.46		.16										
Oberbayern	.07							1.92		3.42	.27		.14	.14			.41												
LAND GREATER HESSE								1.21	.13	2.15		.07	.13				.40												
RB Kassel								2.40		3.76	.24	.04	.12	.12			.36					.04							
RB Kassel								2.02		2.47	.34		.11				.67												
RB Wiesbaden								3.52		6.27	.22						.22												
RB Hessen								1.43		2.14	.14	.14	.29	.43			.14					.14							
LAND WURTEMBERG-BADEN								1.91	.04	3.71	.51		.12				.35	.04	.04										
Baden Section								1.74	.09	3.75	.46		.18				.27		.09										
Wuerttemberg Section								2.04		3.67	.55		.06				.41	.06											
BREITEN PORT COHND								4.66		7.22			.23				.93												
BERLIN DISTRICT (U. S. SECTOR)	.16							4.06	.16	25.03	.49						5.69	.16	2.76										

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TABLE V
 PENICILLIN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS
 U. S. ZONE
 (Cumulative through 31 Jan. 1946)

AREA	Number of Treatment Centers	Number of Patients Treated
LAND BAVARIA	56	7889
Mainfranken	5	519
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	8	2998
Niederbayern	25	2118
Schwaben	12	882
Oberbayern	6	1372
LAND GREATER HESSE	15	2340
RB Kassel	6	1222
RB Wiesbaden	5	1118
RB Hessen	4	no data
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	7	2709
Baden Section	3	2352
Wuerttemberg Section	4	357
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	2	685
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	6	1116
TOTAL U.S. ZONE	86	14740

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TABLE VI

CALORIC VALUE OF RATIONED FOOD, U. S. ZONE a/
January 1946

CONSUMER CATEGORY	0-1 yrs	1-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-9 yrs	10-17 yrs	Normal Consumer	Moderate Worker	Heavy Worker	Very Heavy Worker	Preg. & Nursing Women
Calories per Person per Day										
Minimum Consumption Required for Health	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,700	2,000	2,700	3,200	3,700	2,700
AREA										
GREATER HESSE	982	1,096	1,245	1,551	1,904	1,549	1,851	2,151	2,756	2,209
BAVARIA	1,025	1,133	1,310	1,673	2,060	1,647	1,954	2,289	2,740	2,328
U.S.ZONE	1,004	1,115	1,278	1,612	1,982 ^{b/}	1,598	1,903	2,220	2,748	2,269

a/ Based on data obtained by Nutrition Survey Teams from five cities in Greater Hesse and two cities in Bavaria.

b/ Food and Agriculture used the value of 225 calories per 100 grams of bread in setting up the 85th ration, while 245 was used by survey teams. 245 calories is the value now in use by Food and Agriculture.

TABLE VII

DAILY AVERAGE FOOD CONSUMPTION BY GERMAN CIVILIANS a/
IN U. S. ZONE DURING JANUARY 1946
(Expressed in Calories)

CONSUMER CATEGORY	0-1	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-17	Normal Consumer	Moderate Worker	Heavy Worker	Very Heavy Worker	Preg. & Nursing Women
Calories per Person per Day										
GREATER HESSE	-	-	1,940	1,960	2,425	1,993	2,639	2,659	-	2,513
BAVARIA	-	1,351	1,410	1,811	2,207	1,838	2,299	2,461	2,710	2,315
Average <u>a/</u> U.S. ZONE	-	-	1,675	1,886	2,316	1,920	2,469	2,560	-	2,414

a/ Based on data obtained by Nutrition Survey Teams from five cities in Greater Hesse and two cities in Bavaria.

JANUARY 1946

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE VIII
GERMAN CIVILIAN WEIGHTS IN POUNDS ^{a/}
U. S. ZONE
(Street Weighing Program, January 1946)

AGE GROUP	MALES			FEMALES		
	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60
LAND BAVARIA						
Number Weighed	6952	6643	2906	8390	5810	2587
Mean Weight	137.7	128.7	136.8	126.06	126.06	116.3
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-9.3	-23.6	-16.2	-.94	-9.74	-20.7
Standard (%)	-6.6	-15.2	-10.5	-12.1	-7.6	-15.3
GREATER HESSE						
Number Weighed	3643	3722	2262	4487	4064	2227
Mean Weight	137.06	136.8	133.7	119.4	119.4	115.9
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-10.94	-15.2	-19.3	-7.6	-16.6	-21.1
Standard (%)	-7.01	-9.8	-12.5	-6.3	-12.4	-15.6
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN						
Number Weighed	2800	3500	1400	5300	3500	1050
Mean Weight	144.5	143.8	139.04	129.1	126.06	120.7
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-2.5	-8.2	-14.96	-2.1	-9.94	-16.3
Standard (%)	-1.9	-5.2	-9.06	-12.06	-7.5	-12.1
TOTAL U.S. ZONE						
Number Weighed	13395	13865	6568	18177	13374	5864
Mean Weight	139.04	134.6	136.1	125.1	124.08	116.8
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-7.96	-17.4	-16.9	-2.9	-11.92	-20.2
Standard (%)	-5.6	-11.4	-10.9	-2.3	-9.9	-15.04
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)						
Number Weighed	1975	2568	1982	2918	3316	2157
Mean Weight	134.8	135.3	128.7	119.2	117.9	110.4
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-12.2	-16.7	-24.3	-7.8	-18.1	-26.6
Standard (%)	-8.5	-10.9	-15.8	-6.5	13.5	-19.7

^{a/} Weights computed on basis of 86,000 adults were obtained by German civilians.

JANUARY 1946

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE IX

Summary of Weights of 7336 Displaced Persons a/
in U. S. Zone During January 1946

Age Group	1-9 Yrs.	10-19 Yrs.	20-39 Yrs.	40-59 Yrs	Over 60
MALES					
Average Age, Yrs.	4.7	16.2	26.9	47.0	65.7
Number Weighed	292	417	3196	529	43
Average Weight (Lbs.)	45	127	154	151	141
Normal Standard (Lbs.)	37	124	147	152	153
Deviation (Lbs.)	48	43	47	-1	-12
from Standard (%)	421.6	42.4	44.7	-0.7	-7.9
FEMALES					
Average Age, Yrs .	4.5	15.9	25.3	46.4	67.1
Number Weighed	236	502	1755	320	46
Average Weight (Lbs.)	42	117	134	135	133
Normal Standard (Lbs.)	35	111	128	137	138
Deviation (Lbs.)	47	46	46	-2	-5
from Standard (%)	420.0	45.4	44.7	-1.5	-3.6

a/ Based on data submitted from five Displaced Persons Camps unrelated to date listed in Table

TABLE X

Summary of Weights of 4,053 Adult German Civilians
In U. S. Zone During January 1946 a/

Age Group	20-39 Yrs.	40-59 Yrs.	Over 60 Yrs.
MALES			
Number Weighed	864	1251	340
Average Weight (Lbs.)	141	136	133
Normal Standard (Lbs.)	142	146	147
Deviation (Lbs.)	-1	-10	-14
from Standard (%)	-0.7	-6.8	-9.5
FEMALES			
Number Weighed	848	561	189
Average Weight (Lbs.)	126	123	119
Normal Standard (Lbs)	123	132	132
Deviation (Lbs.)	43	-9	-13
from Standard (%)	42.4	-6.8	-9.8

a/ Data collected by nutrition survey teams from five cities in Greater Hesse and two cities in Bavaria.

JANUARY 1946

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE XI
STATUS OF BEDS
German Civilian and Prisoner of War Hospitals
U. S. Zone
(1 November 1945 to 1 February 1946)

Area and Period	Beds Available				Beds Occupied				Percent of Beds Occupied			
	1 Novem- ber	1 Decem- ber	1 Janu- ary	1 Febru- ary	1 Novem- ber	1 Decem- ber	1 Janu- ary	1 Febru- ary	1 Novem- ber	1 Decem- ber	1 Janu- ary	1 Febru- ary
	ber	ber	ary	ary	ber	ber	ary	ary	ber	ber	ary	ary
TOTAL	201,231	210,634	225,025	220,426	145,354	169,487	182,984	182,317	72.7	80.5	80.2	81.3
Civilians	113,856	127,057	150,469	154,901	87,976	114,690	131,363	141,613	77.7	92.3	87.3	85.7
Prisoners of War	87,395	83,577	77,556	72,579	58,378	54,797	51,621	55,613	66.8	65.6	66.5	69.2
BAVARIA	101,332	102,535	111,891	110,615	72,813	86,710	95,204	98,932	71.86	84.57	85.09	89.44
Civilians	61,834	63,450	79,892	82,788	44,619	61,539	75,386	80,413	72.10	96.98	94.4	70.2
Prisoners of War	39,448	39,085	31,999	27,827	28,194	25,171	19,818	18,519	71.4	64.4	61.9	66.6
GREATER HESSE	50,690	49,600	50,608	59,959	36,365	37,715	43,623	42,202	71.73	76.03	77.06	70.38
Civilians	20,719	22,995	30,307	32,508	17,406	19,114	24,264	22,825	83.0	84.0	79.0	70.21
Prisoners of War	29,971	26,605	20,301	27,451	18,959	18,601	19,359	19,377	63.2	69.9	73.6	70.6
WUERTEMBERG-BADEN	34,835	42,408	42,584	44,506	23,775	32,702	30,475	35,836	68.25	77.11	71.56	80.51
Civilians	18,074	25,607	24,323	27,204	13,261	22,348	18,676	23,466	78.5	87.2	76.8	86.25
Prisoners of War	16,761	16,801	18,261	17,302	10,514	10,354	11,799	12,370	62.7	61.6	64.6	71.0
BREITENPORT COMTAND	6,188	5,672	7,066	5,347	5,165	3,972	5,645	5,347	83.46	70.02	79.88	100.00
Civilians	4,973	4,586	6,071	5,347	4,454	3,301	5,000	5,347	89.0	71.0	82.4	100.00
Prisoners of War	1,215	1,086	995	0	711	671	645	0	58.5	62.1	64.8	0
BERLIN DISTRICT (U. S. SECTOR)												
Civilians	8,236	10,419	9,876	17,057	8,236	8,388	8,037	14,909	100.0	87.9	81.4	87.40
Prisoners of War	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

JANUARY 1946

TABLE XII
STATUS OF MEDICAL MEANS
FOR MEDICAL CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS UNDER UNRRA SUPERVISION
(1 February 1946)

AREA	Number of Teams	Total	Doctors UNRRA	DP	Total	Nurses UNRRA	DP	Dentists DP	Ambulances Delivered	Ambulances On Order
TOTAL	136	559	123	436	491	158	333	101	75	201
LAND BAVARIA	76	392	62	330	300	85	215	100	0	200
Mainfranken	5	49	5	44	65	9	56	64		
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	13	87	10	77	11	11	-	-		
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	16	14	14	-	22	22	-	0		
Schwaben	8	137	8	129	126	9	117	26		
Oberbayern	32	101	21	80	69	27	42	10		
Headquarters Bavaria	2	4	4	-	7	7	-	-		
LAND GREATER HESSE	27	87	23	64	89	25	64		35	
RB Kassel										
RB Wiesbaden										
RB Hessen										
Headquarters Greater Hesse	1	1	1			1				
LAND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN	30	67	28	39	91	41	50	1	40	1
Baden Section										
Wuerttemberg Section										
Headquarters Wuerttemberg- Baden	1	2	2	-	2	2	-			
BREITEN PORT COMMAND	1	4	1	3	5	2	3	-		
BREITEN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	2	2	2	-	4	3	1	-		
HEADQUARTERS (UNITED STATES ZONE)		7	7		2	2	-	-		

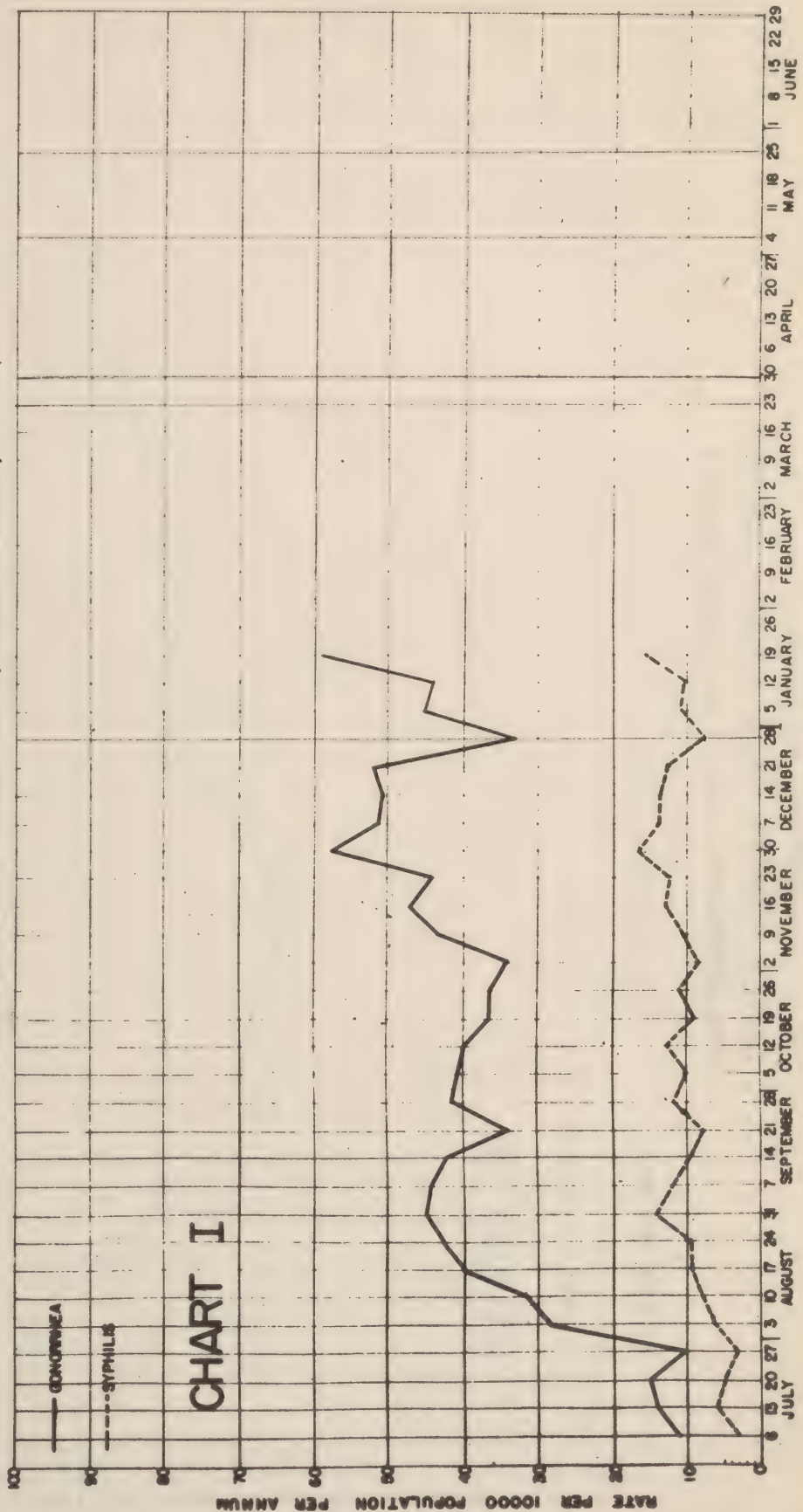
Note: There is also the following personnel distributed in the Headquarters as follows:
 Nutritionists: 1 in Zone, 4 in Bavaria, 1 in Greater Hesse, 1 in Wuerttemberg-Baden
 Sanitaricians: 1 in Zone, 1 in Greater Hesse, 1 in Wuerttemberg-Baden
 There are no official UNRRA Dentists

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE XIII
INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASES
U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY
(For Period 1-31 Dec. 1945)

AREA	Foot & Mouth Disease	Fowl Cholera	Fowl Typhoid	Glanders	Hog Cholera	Inf Equine Anemia	Scabies	Swine Encephalitis	Swine Erysipelas	Tuberculosis	Trichomonads	Bang's Disease	Sheep Pox
TOTAL	8	3	372	4	298	29		6	630	1	7	12	8
(EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT) LAND BAVARIA	6	3	372	4	297	24	513	6	472		7	12	6
Mai nfranken							16		44				
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken			86			1	41		143				
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz		2	262	2	296	19	402	5	171				6
Schwaben	6	1				1	31		76		7	12	
Oberbayern			24	2	1	3	23	1	37				
(WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT) LAND GREATER HESSE	2						47		81	1			
RB Kassel							10		20				
RB Wiesbaden	2						20		34	1			
RB Hessen							17		27				
LAND WURTEMBERG-BADEN					1	5	27		77				2
Baden Section					1		11		43				2
Wuerttemberg Section						5	16		34				
BREMEN PORT COMMAND													
BERLIN DISTRICT (U. S. SECTOR)													

REPORTED CASES OF
GONORRHEA & SYPHILIS
 UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-46
 and GERMANY, 1942-43 (When Known)

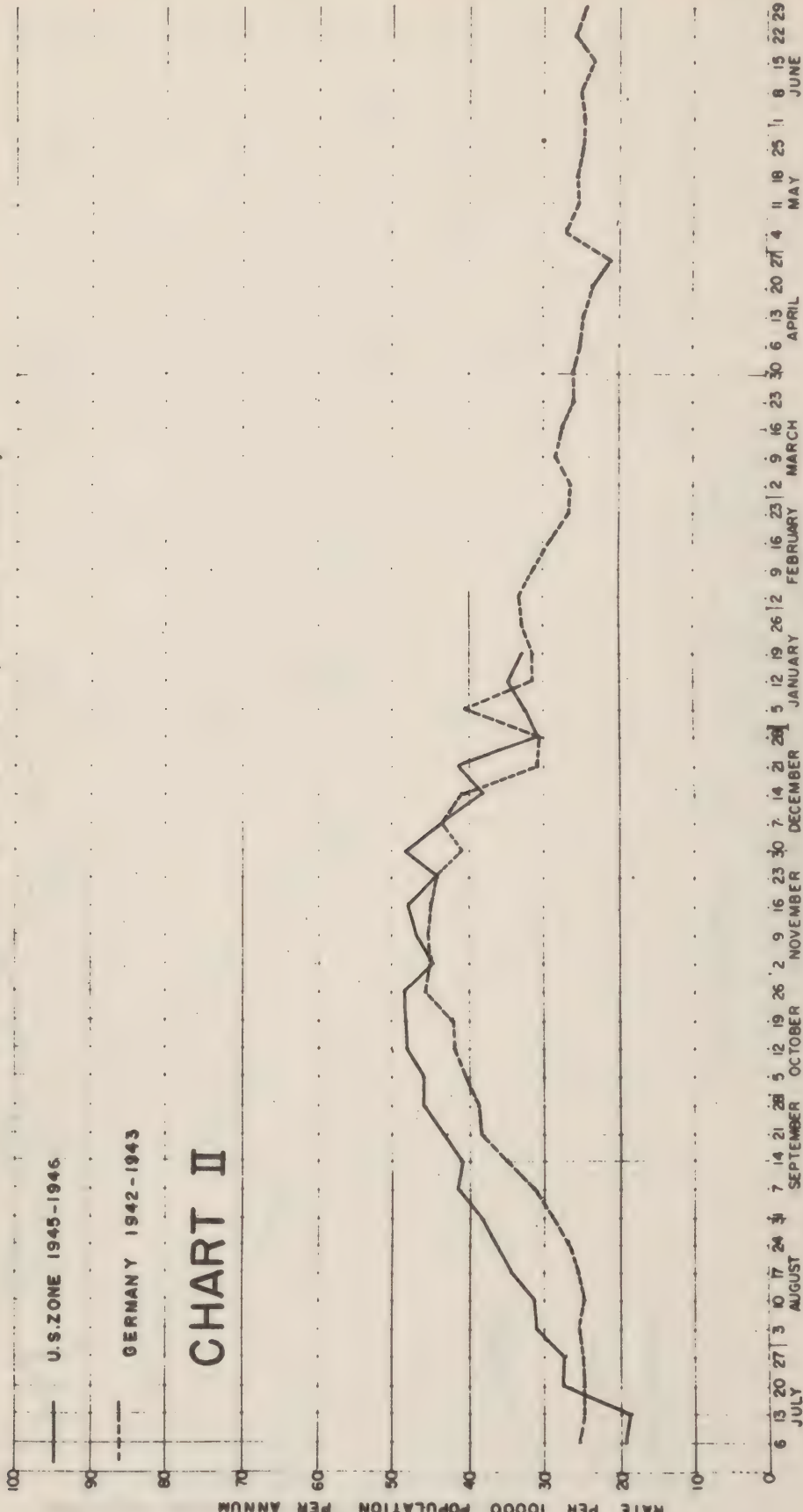


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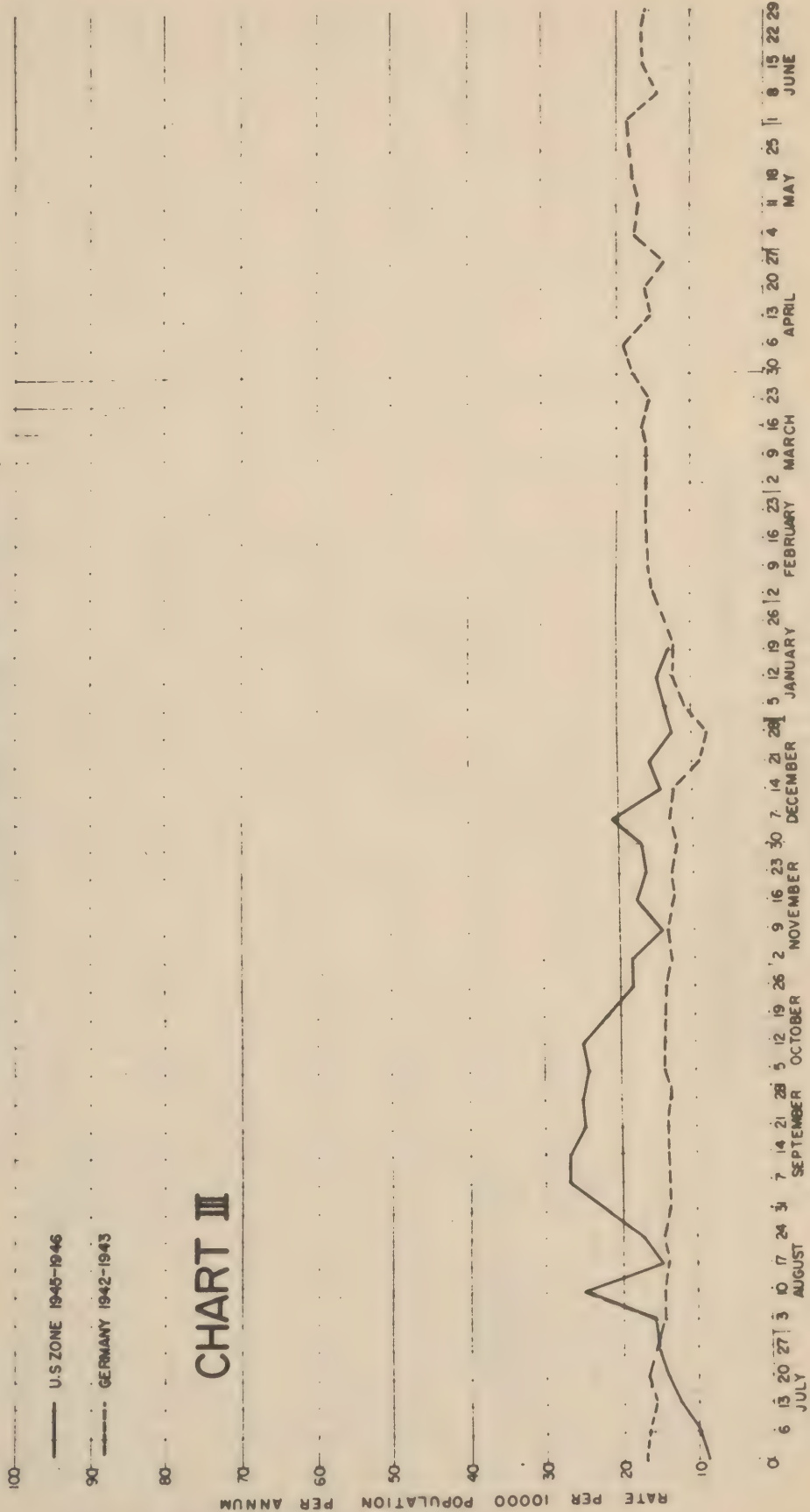
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH, OHS USZ.

JANUARY 1946

REPORTED CASES OF
DIPHTHERIA
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-46
and GERMANY, 1942-43 (When Known)

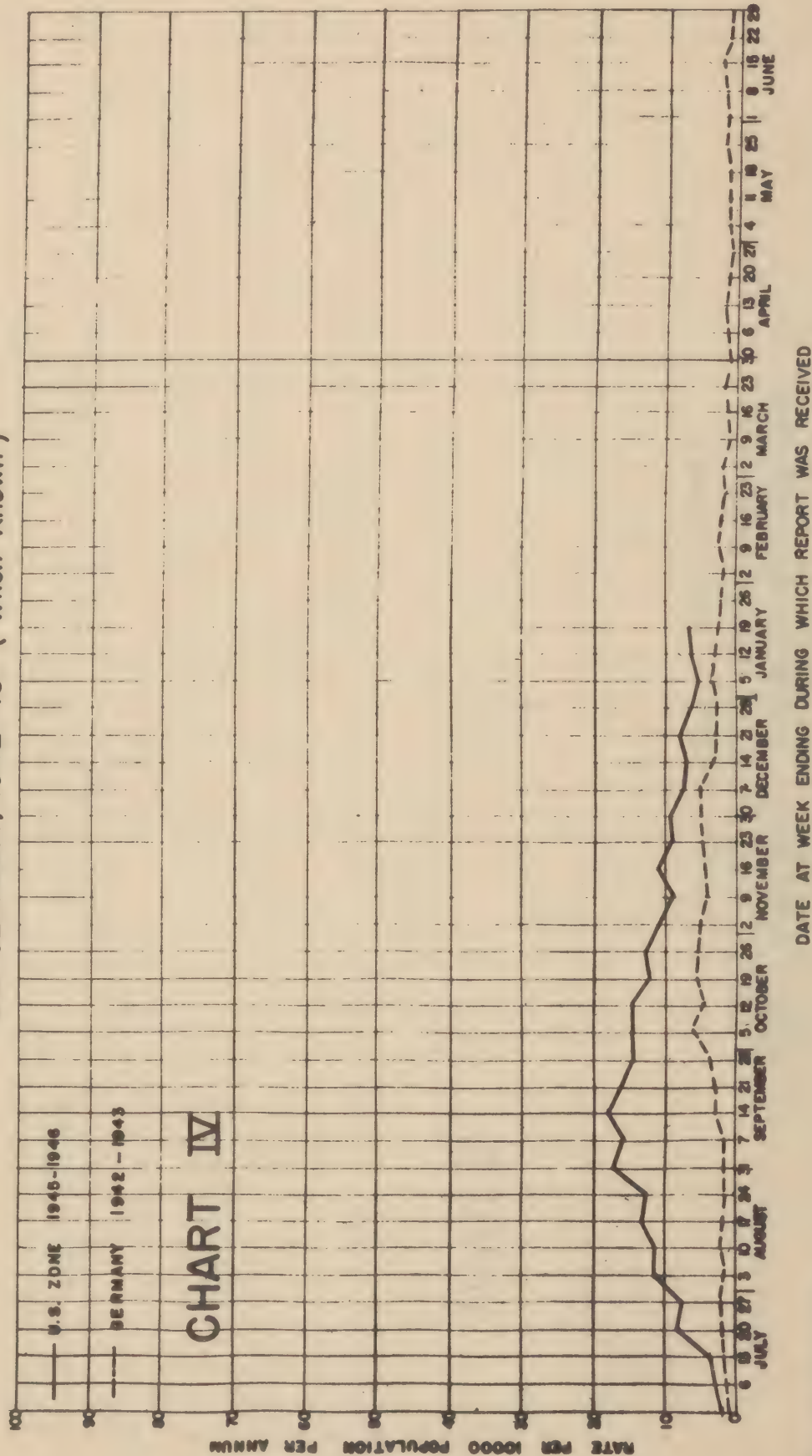


REPORTED CASES OF
TUBERCULOSIS LUNGS & LARYNX
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-46
and GERMANY, 1942-43 (When Known)



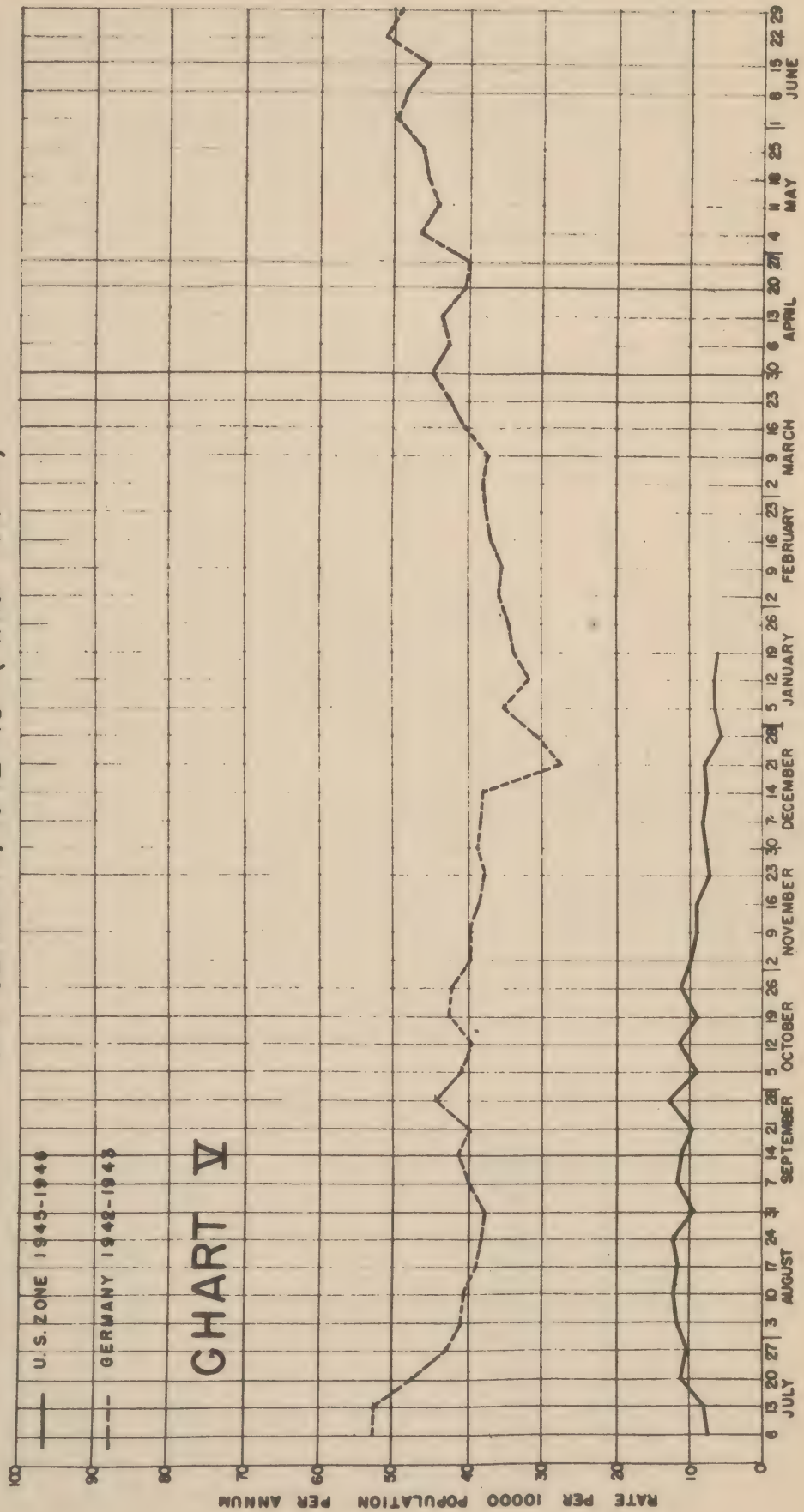
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH, OMG USZ.

REPORTED CASES OF
TYPHOID FEVER
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, ONE LST.

REPORTED CASES OF
SCARLET FEVER
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-46
and GERMANY, 1942-43 (When Known)

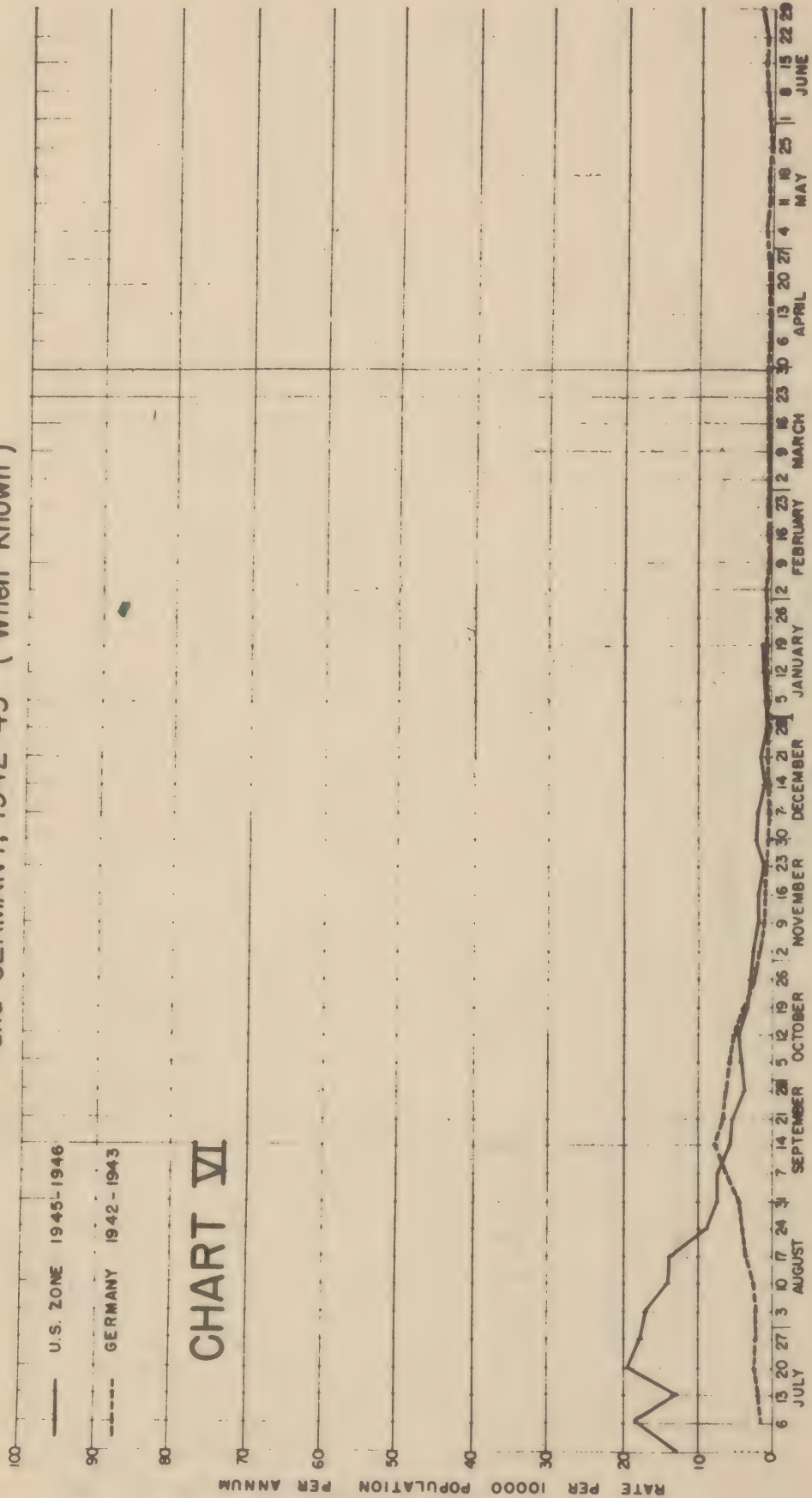


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JANUARY 1946

REPORTED CASES OF
DYSENTERY
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH, OMSU-2.

COMPARISON of HOSPITAL BEDS
AVAILABLE for and OCCUPIED by
GERMAN CIVILIANS and PRISONERS of WAR

IN THE U.S.ZONE FOR EACH MONTH

